

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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ECONOMIC

Konski Dol Mine (January 1954)

1. The Konski Dol Mine, located in Madan Okoliya, has two main mining areas: the "vertical shaft" and the "Gesenka" (sic). [redacted] three additional shafts have been sunk, but mining of ore has not yet begun. Since building materials and pit props are piled up at the entrances, [redacted] exploitation will begin soon. 25X1
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2. [redacted] extensive and rich new ore deposits had been discovered in the Konski Dol area and that housing, office space, messing facilities, and ore movement facilities were being expanded in preparation for the opening of the new deposits. [redacted] no information on the date or probable volume of the new production. 25X1
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3. There are currently between 600 and 700 civilian workers in the Konski Dol Mines. [redacted] Of the above, only about 400 are trained miners working with compressors and explosives. The remainder are unskilled laborers assigned to underground and surface tasks. 25X1
4. An additional 300 workers are provided by the local Trudovak unit, of which 200 load and push dump trucks in the galleries and 100 service the mining machinery. [redacted] there has been a shortage of Trudovak laborers since a large contingent shifted to the Bukhovo mines in September and October 1953. 25X1
5. [redacted] Kiril STOIMENOV, Director (Nachalnik) of the mine tell a group of workers that the daily output of the mines is 320 tons. The percentage of fulfillment of the daily production plan is posted every day on a bulletin board in front of the GORUBSO mess in the Konski Dol mining area. The percentage is almost always under 100 (usually between 90 percent and 100 percent). On rare occasions, usually due to power failure caused by heavy snow, etc., the output drops below 80 percent of the plan. [redacted] shortage of compressed air is also a cause for production drops. 25X1
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6. Communist party officials and Soviet engineers have insisted that with the present mining equipment the output could be much higher. As proof they cite the fact that the two vertical elevators ("haspel" and elevator cage) are frequently idle or not used to full capacity. During the fall of 1953 the mine was flooded due to failure of a large pump located at a depth of 100 meters (called "pump 100"). A temporary decrease in production resulted.
7. [redacted] that new working places are being prepared in existing galleries. 25X1

Trudovak Poddelenie at Konski Dol

8. A Trudovak section [redacted] has been stationed at [redacted] unknown period prior to 1951. In the fall of 1951 it numbered 2,000 men, an amount that has been cut down progressively. In January 1954 there were only about 300 trudovaks remaining, the majority of whom work on the mine machinery and trucks. The remainder load and push ore cars in the mine galleries. None of the Trudovaks work with compressors. Of the 300 Trudovaks about 200 are Turks, Gypsies, or Pomaks. They live in wooden barracks and huts located in Konski Dol along the road to Madan. 25X1

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9. The Commanding Officer of the Trudovak Unit is Major KERTEV (fnu)

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10. Company Commander is Lieutenant SURKOV (fnu)

11. In September or October 1953 a group of 200 to 300 Trudovaks were sent to work in the uranium mines in Bukhovo (Sofia Okoliya).

Soviet Personnel of GORUBSO

12. Soviet Administrative Personnel in the "Purvo Rudovo Upravlenie" of GORUBSO at the Konski Dol mine are listed in section 17 of this report. They reside with their wives and children in a 3-story apartment house known as the "Russian Mess" located at the Borieva mine. Bulgarian laborers, and children from other workers' apartments in the area, are forbidden to approach the "Russian Mess". Occasionally an armed Militia guard was on duty in front of the building. There was no guard present in early February 1954, however.

ILLEGIB

13. Food for the Soviet personnel and their dependents is requisitioned by them from Kurdzhali rather than from the ORS. It is prepared by a female cook from the Soviet Union. The Soviet experts have at their disposal two jeeps of Soviet origin and two drivers. The jeeps are used to visit the mines in the area to include the Konski Dol, Borieva, Gorna Petrovitsa, Dolna Petrovitsa, Krushev Dol, Sharenka, and Batantsi mines).

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14. the Soviets never associate with Bulgarians outside of working hours, not even with high party officials and engineers of the Rudno Upravlenie. Their attitude toward Bulgarians is cool and superior. Their wives are well dressed and are the only women in the area who wear hats. no information on their party membership or salary figures; their standards of living did not appear to be much higher than those of Bulgarian officials.

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15. about 10 or 12 Soviet miners were stationed at Krushev Dol during 1953; their time of arrival was unknown. This labor brigade's function was to teach speed-up methods to the Bulgarian workers.

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16. In general the number of Soviets in the mining area was greater in 1953 than in the previous year.

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MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Militia Sub-Uchastuk at Konski Dol, Madan Okoliya

48. The militia sub-Uchastuk in Konski Dol is quartered in a one-story wooden barracks located adjacent to the GORUBSO mess in the center of the village. The commander of the sub-Uchastuk is militia sergeant Khristo (LNU)

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49. The personnel of the unit normally number 12 men; they are often rotated with the personnel assigned to Borievo, Madan and Sharenka.

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50. The DS commander in Konski Dol is a Militia Lieutenant, name unknown, who, in December 1953, took over the command of the group from DS militia captain BOIKOV (rnu). The DS office is located in one of the rooms of the barracks housing the Militia sub-Uchastuk.

Militia Personnel in Other cities.

51. Lieutenant Petar Stoyanov LALCHEV, commander of the Militia Unit in Svirshetov;

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52. Lt. Ivan Stoyanov LALCHEV, a Militia Lieutenant at Pleven since 1952, formerly at Svirshetov;

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53. Marko Stoyanov LALCHEV, instructor with the Ministry of Interior in Sofia;

54.

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Permanent Militia Check Points

55. About a half mile southwest of the village of Srednagortsi, Madan Okoliya (N 41-32, E 24-56) next to the Arda bridge, a militiaman armed with a rifle is posted to check vehicles and pedestrians. [redacted] observed the check point in November 1953. There was no sentry booth or telephone; the unit to which the guard belongs is [redacted].
56. A militiaman, armed with a rifle and pistol, was stationed in November 1953 in front of the Public Library in the village of Ustovo, Shkolyan Okoliya and checked the documents of traffic passing through that village.

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57. At the junction of the Madan-Borieva and Madan-Sharenka roads two Militiamen armed with rifles and pistols checked the documents of passing vehicles and pedestrians. They are assigned from the Militia units at Madan and Borieva on a rotational basis. Flashlights are used at night to check documents.
58. On the square in front of the Madan schoolhouse a Militiaman armed with a rifle and pistol checks the documents of unfamiliar vehicles and pedestrians.
59. Another check point similar to the above is located next to the Narmag store on the Borieva Mine road between the Militia headquarters and the GORUBSO mess.

Bulgarian Documents (January 1954)

60. There have been no changes in the format of the Lichen Pasport during the past six months.
61. [redacted] a tendency on the part of the authorities to relax in the checking of the passports. An exception to this was during the recent elections when, for a period of a week prior to 25 December 1953, the Militia organs were alerted and carefully checked all persons traveling in the Konski Dol area. 25X1
62. [redacted] 25X1
63. At present the Lichen Pasports of many individuals are in very poor condition. In some instances they are aged, torn, dirty, etc. 25X1
64. Propusk cards, issued by an enterprise and verified by the Militia, are necessary in the mine region. They measure five by six centimeters and consist of two pages of light yellow - rose color with a photograph of the bearer placed on the inner side of the front page. There have been no recent changes in its format.
65. [redacted] the "employment" (rabota) stamp in the Lichen Pasport does not replace, or substitute, the Employment Booklet (Trudova Knizhka). Anyone who wishes to be employed in the government service must have a Trudova Knizhka. It is issued by the enterprise that employs the person for the first time. The prospective employee, when applying for a Trudova Knizhka, must present a certificate of residence issued by the Town Hall of his home town. Such certificates are issued to those who have completed their military service, to graduates of educational institutions, and to those who are being employed for the first time. 25X1
66. The Trudova Knizhka is filled in by the chief of the enterprise. The following are noted:
 - a. Period of previous employment;
 - b. Previous conduct of the applicant and his qualifications;
 - c. Rewards received by the applicant during his previous employment;
 - d. Punishments given him for previous violations;
 - e. Previous salary; and
 - f. Newly-acquired qualifications and specializations at his previous employment.

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67. If a person is released from his job for a crime or violation as per Paragraph 33, sub-paragraph A of a law [] the Trudova Knizhka of the employee is retained at the office or enterprise, and he is unable to obtain other employment. In the case of voluntary resignation, the employee's reasons are entered in the document. 25X1
68. The Trudova Knizhka is maintained by the employer at all times and is returned to the employee only at the time of his resignation or transfer.
69. The stamp "Employment" (Rabota) is entered by the Militia upon presentation of a certificate issued by the place of employment.
70. The stamp "Employment" is entered in the Lichen Passport (in the case of change of employment from one town to another) immediately upon presentation of the employee's address cards. [] not know when the stamp is entered in the case of a person changing employment from one place to another in the same town. 25X1
71. [] the Militia authorities have no right to check Communist Party membership cards. [] Party members never reveal their membership cards, nor are they obliged to do so. 25X1 25X1
72. [] that an agent, if properly documented with receipts from various enterprises, train tickets, newspapers, etc., could give the Militia the impression that he was actually from the interior of the country. 25X1

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